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EXAMINER

CHOW, CHARLES CHIANG

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2685

DATE MAILED: 05/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/034,894	HWANG ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Charles Chow	2685	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Detailed Action

1. The objection to the word "bee" in specification is withdrawn because applicant has corrected the typo.

Claims objection

2. Claims 23-24, 26-28, 31, 35-36 are objected to because of the following informalities:
Claims 23-24, 26-28, 31, 35-36 are having wrong claim identifier, "Previously Added", which are not the qualified claim identifier. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 21, 23-25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 37-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wagner et al. (US 6,169,911 B1) in view of Lipp (US 5,933,088)
Regarding **claim 21**, Wagner et al. (Wagner) teaches a message display method in a mobile communication terminal (graphic user interface of portable telephone, Fig. 3-5, abstract) comprising receiving a first message having message information and a message content and displaying on a display of the mobile communication terminal the message information for the first message [the portable telephone receiving email message having message information identification name Sue @schwob.com, icon, displayed the autoscroll ticker tape display 32 (Fig. 5), and message content information is displayed on display 4 (Fig. 5; col. 6, lines 21-46; col. 4, line 34 to col. 5, line 7)]. Wagner fails to teach the wherein after

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the first message is received the message information for the first message is automatically scrolled on the display after expiration of a predetermined time period without user interaction with the mobile comm. terminal for purpose of causing the message information scroll. However, Lipp teaches these features [a pager receiver having autoscroll sequence controlling for different time period, 8-12 seconds, to display current message, then automatically scroll to display next portion of the message (steps in Fig. 3, Fig. 6-7, changing displaying period in Fig. 10, col. 4, line 48 to col. 5, line 35; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 7; col. 1, line 52 to col. 2, line 5)]. Lipp teaches a better method for message display to user with autoscroll sequence and dynamic brightness control (col. 1, line 40 to col. 2, line 5; col. 4, line 59 to col. 5, line 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wagner with Lipp's autoscroll to next portion of the message with selectable scrolling time periods, in order to present, display, the received message to user with better convenient autoscroll sequence.

Regarding **claim 23**, Wagner teaches the message information includes at least one of message type (Fig. 3A, Fig. 3B, message types including message in 34, message in news and information in display 4), message list (Fig. 4 messages listed in display 4) and caller information (sue Smith, Re:Ir in ticker tap display 32, Fig. 3A).

Regarding **claim 24**, Wagner teach the caller information includes at least one of caller name (Sue Smith in display 4, Fig. 5), call character, caller telephone number (sequential listing of senders for the caller character index in col. 4, lines 62-67; the caller ID information to identify a telephone number for dial out reply, col. 10, line 59 to col. 11, line 3; col. 12, lines 5-6).

Regarding **claims 25, 27**, Wagner teaches selecting any one of the information as a scroll-display item from a user menu for displaying and scrolling on the display [the play button 37 is activated to display any user selected email on display 32, display 4, col. 6, lines 37-46].

Regarding **claim 29**, Wagner teaches the detecting an activation of a first key and displaying the message content selected by a user when the first key is activated [the play button 37 is activated to display user selected email on display 32, display 4, col. 6, lines 37-46].

Regarding **claim 32**, Wagner teaches a message display method in a mobile communication terminal (graphic user interface of portable telephone, Fig. 3-5, abstract); comprising receiving a first message having call information and a message content and displaying on a display a message icon associated with first message [the envelope, handset, icon, in Fig. 3A-4, the portable telephone receiving email message having message information identification name Sue @schwob.com, icon, displayed the autoscroll ticker tape display 32 (Fig. 5), and message content information is displayed on display 4 (Fig. 5; col. 6, lines 21-46; col. 4, line 34 to col. 5, line 7)]. Wagner fails to teach the wherein the message content for the first message is automatically scrolled on the display after expiration of a predetermined time period without user interaction with the mobile comm. terminal to cause the message content scroll. However, Lipp teaches these features [a pager receiver having autoscroll sequence controlling for different time period, 8-12 seconds, to display current message, then automatically scroll to display next message content (steps in Fig. 3, Fig. 6-7, changing displaying period in Fig. 10, col. 4, line 48 to col. 5, line 35; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 7; col. 1, line 52 to col. 2, line 5)]. Lipp teaches a better method for message display to user with autoscroll sequence and dynamic brightness control (col. 1, line 40 to col. 2, line 5; col.

4, line 59 to col. 5, line 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wagner with Lipp's autoscroll to next message with selectable scrolling time periods, in order to present, display, the received message to user with better convenient autoscroll sequence.

Regarding **claim 34**, Wagner teaches a message display method in a mobile communication terminal (graphic user interface of portable telephone, Fig. 3-5, abstract), the method comprising receiving a first message having caller information and a message content and displaying on a display a message icon associated with first message [the envelope, handset, icon, in Fig. 3A-4, the portable telephone receiving email message having message information identification name Sue @schwob.com, icon, displayed the autoscroll ticker tape display 32 (Fig. 5), and message content information is displayed on display 4 (Fig. 5; col. 6, lines 21-46; col. 4, line 34 to col. 5, line 7)]. Wagner fails to teach the scrolling the message content for the first message on the display in response to a one-step user interaction (the single user interaction to entering autoscroll if switch 70 is released, col. 5, lines 1-4) such that the scrolling of the message content automatically continues without further user interaction until end of the message content for the first message is displayed on the display. However, Lipp teaches these features [a pager receiver having autoscroll sequence controlling for different time period, 8-12 seconds, to display current message, then automatically scroll to display next message content (steps in Fig. 3, Fig. 6-7, changing displaying period in Fig. 10, col. 4, line 48 to col. 5, line 35; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 7; col. 1, line 52 to col. 2, line 5)]. Lipp teaches a better method for message display to user with autoscroll sequence and dynamic brightness control (col. 1, line 40 to col. 2, line 5; col.

4, line 59 to col. 5, line 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wagner with Lipp's autoscroll to next message with selectable scrolling time periods, in order to present, display, the received message to user with better convenient autoscroll sequence.

Regarding **claim 37**, Wagner teaches the mobile comm. terminal, portable telephone. Lipp teaches the scrolling the message content on the display after expiration of a predetermined period no user interaction [a pager receiver having autoscroll sequence controlling for different time period, 8-12 seconds, to display current message, then automatically scroll to display next message content (steps in Fig. 3, Fig. 6-7, changing displaying period in Fig. 10, col. 4, line 48 to col. 5, line 35; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 7; col. 1, line 52 to col. 2, line 5)].

Regarding **claim 38**, Wagner teaches a method of displaying message received by a mobile communication terminal (graphic user interface of portable telephone, Fig. 3-5, abstract), the method comprising receiving a first message comprising at least one of the message identification information and a message content [the portable telephone receiving email message having message information identification name Sue @schwob.com, icon, displayed the autoscroll ticker tape display 32 (Fig. 5), and message content information is displayed on display 4 (Fig. 5; col. 6, lines 21-46; col. 4, line 34 to col. 5, line 7)]. Wagner fails to teach the automatically scroll-displaying said at least one of the message content on display after a predetermined time period has elapsed, so that said at least one of the message content is reaches automatically. However, Lipp teaches these features [a pager receiver having autoscroll sequence controlling for different time period, 8-12 seconds, to

display current message, then automatically scroll to display next message content (steps in Fig. 3, Fig. 6-7, changing displaying period in Fig. 10, col. 4, line 48 to col. 5, line 35; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 7; col. 1, line 52 to col. 2, line 5)). Lipp teaches a better method for message display to user with autoscroll sequence and dynamic brightness control (col. 1, line 40 to col. 2, line 5; col. 4, line 59 to col. 5, line 18). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wagner with Lipp's autoscroll to next message with selectable scrolling time periods, in order to present, display, the received message to user with better convenient autoscroll sequence.

Regarding **claim 39**, Wagner teaches the message identification is scroll-displayed automatically without any user interaction with the mobile comm. terminal (the ticker tape display 32 automatically scroll caller's identification name, sue@schwob.com with in email address displayed on the ticker tape display 32, Fig. 4-5).

Regarding **claim 40**, Wagner teaches the automatic scrolling ticker tape display 32 of the portable telephone. Lipp teaches the message content is scroll-displayed automatically based on a single user interaction (the single user interaction to entering autoscroll if switch 70 is released, col. 5, lines 1-4).

Regarding **claim 41**, Wagner teaches the message identification information is automatically scroll-displayed horizontally [the caller identification information sue@schwob.com is automatically scrolled on to ticker tape display 32., col. 4, line 64 to col. 5, line 7].

Regarding **claim 42**, the message content is automatically scroll-displayed vertically [the automatically scrolls information on display 4, col. 4, lines 42-51].

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4. Claims 22, 33, 35-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wagner in view of Lipp, as applied to claim 21, above, and further in view of Hama et al. (US 2002/0037,754 A1).

Regarding **claims 22, 33, 35**, Wagner, Lipp fail to teaches the Nomura teaches the display comprises one of internal and external display of the mobile communication terminal. However, Hama teaches this features, a communication terminal comprising first main display 102, Fig. 1b, and a second sub-display 118 (Fig. 1c, abstract, [0012-0015, 0060, 0064, 0078-0079]. Hama teaches an improved feature for controlling the main display 102 and sub-display 118, such that the message can be displayed on the external display when the cover is closed, [0001, 0008-0013]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Klausner and Nomura with Hama's message displayed on external display when cover is closed, such that user could see the message quickly, conveniently, without opening the cover.

Regarding **claim 36**, Hama teaches the first key is a side key (the side keys, OK key 112, scroll key 113 for operate the external sub-display 118, Fig. 1a to Fig. 1c, [0060, 0064, 0078-0079], abstract, [0013-0015]).

5. Claims 26, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wagner in view of Lipp, as applied to claim 23, above, and further in view of Klausner et al. (US 5,572,576).

Regarding **claims 26, 28**, Klausner teaches when the scroll display item is not selected at least one of the caller name and caller telephone number are scrolled on the display (the at

least one caller's name and caller's telephone number are displayed on screen for scrolling, Fig. 12, Fig. 18-19, when the scroll display item is not selected). Klausner teaches the improved convenient, efficient, technique that a user can remotely, selectively, retrieve the recorded message (col. 1, lines 14-20, col. 2, lines 17-58), based on the displayed caller's name. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Nomura with Klausner's scrolling arrow key 34 for selecting caller's name, such that the user could efficiently retrieve the recorded message based on the displayed caller's name.

6. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wanger in view of Lipp, as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Youn (US 2002/0019,251 A1). Regarding **claim 30**, Wagner, Lipp, Klausner fail to teach the storing at least a portion of the display message content when a second key is activated. However, Youn teaches this features, the storing of the user selected portion of the displayed message, of the mobile telephone 10 (abstract, [0003, 0008-0009, 0016], Fig. 1-3), using the STO, store, key, "save" key in [0025]. Youn teaches the efficient technique to store the desired, selected, displayed message, for saving the memory space of the mobile telephone [0007-0009]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wagner, Lipp, Klausner with Youn's store, save, key for storing selected portion of the displayed message, such that mobile telephone could save memory space.

7. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wagner in view of Lipp, as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Khoshbin (US 2004/0104,808 A1). Regarding **claim 31**, Wagner, Lipp, Klausner fail to teach the first key is the same as the second key. However, Khoshbin teaches this features, the displaying of priority message on a wireless device (abstract, Fig. 1, Fig. 8a-8D) having soft multifunction key 3 which allows the different function to be performed by the same multifunction key [0041], for the first key, for displaying message content, is the same as the second key for storing message. Khoshbin teaches the same multifunction key for performing different functions for saving the physical space for the wireless device. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wagner, Lipp, Klausner with Khoshbin's same multifunction key for different functions, such that wireless device could save more physical space.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 21-42 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding applicant argument about the voice message is not a text message from Klausner, and applicant added new claims, 38-42, amended claims with the features of after the first message is received, the first message is automatically scrolled on display after expiration of a predetermined time period without user interaction with the mobile communication terminal for purpose of causing the message information scroll.

The ground of rejection has been changed by utilizing Wagner et al. (US 6,169,911 B1) in view of Lipp (US 5,933,088). Wagner teaches the portable telephone receiving email

message having message information identification name Sue @schwob.com, icon, displayed the autoscroll ticker tape display 32 (Fig. 5), and message content information is displayed on display 4 (Fig. 5; col. 6, lines 21-46; col. 4, line 34 to col. 5, line 7). Lipp teaches a pager receiver having autoscroll sequence controlling for different time period, 8-12 seconds, to display current message, then automatically scroll to display next message content (Steps in Fig. 3, Fig. 6-7, col. 4, line 48 to col. 5, line 35; col. 9, line 54 to col. 10, line 7; col. 1, line 52 to col. 2, line 5).

9. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a).

Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion


10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles C. Chow whose telephone number is (571) 272-7889. The

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examiner can normally be reached on 8:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on (571) 272-7899. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Charles Chow .

May 9, 2005.


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